

THE COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL

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U. S. A.

LIST OF COINS FOR SALE

UNITED STATES SILVER COINAGE

1892—1916

One of the most popular series among present day collectors

DIMES			QUARTER DOLLARS		
1892	Uncirculated	1.15	1892	Uncirculated	1.75
1892	O	4.00	1892	O	4.00
1893	"	1.25	1892	S	6.50
1893	O	2.50	1893	"	2.00
1893	S	5.00	1893	O	4.00
1894	"	1.25	1894	"	2.00
1895	S	6.00	1894	O	6.00
1896	"	1.35	1894	S	4.00
1896	O	5.00	1895	"	2.25
1897	"	1.25	1895	S	4.00
1897	S	6.50	1896	"	2.25
1898	"	1.25	1897	"	2.25
1898	O	5.00	1898	"	2.25
1899	"	1.25	1898	S	6.50
1899	O	5.00	1899	"	2.25
1900	"	1.25	1900	"	2.00
1900	O	5.00	1901	"	2.00
1900	S	6.50	1902	"	2.00
1901	"	1.25	1903	"	2.00
1902	"	1.25	1903	O	6.50
1903	"	1.35	1904	"	2.00
1903	S	6.50	1904	O	6.50
1904	"	1.35	1906	"	2.00
1905	"	1.35	1906	D	2.25
1905	O	1.25	1906	O	2.50
1905	S	2.50	1907	"	2.00
1906	"	1.25	1907	D	4.00
1906	D	1.25	1907	O	1.50
1906	O	.75	1907	S	9.00
1906	S	2.75	1908	"	2.00
1907	"	1.25	1908	D	2.25
1907	O	.85	1908	O	1.50
1907	S	3.00	1908	S	5.00
1908	"	1.15	1909	"	2.00
1908	D	1.15	1909	D	2.25
1908	O	1.00	1909	S	5.00
1908	S	3.00	1910	"	2.25
1909	"	1.15	1910	D	3.00
1909	D	1.25	1911	"	2.25
1909	O	1.25	1911	D	7.50
1909	S	3.00	1912	"	2.25
1910	"	1.15	1912	S	12.50
1910	D	1.25	1913	D	7.50
1910	S	3.00	1914	D	5.00
1911	"	1.25	1915	"	2.50
1911	D	2.25	1915	D	2.50
1911	S	3.00	1915	S	4.00
1912	"	1.35	1916	D	2.00
1912	D	1.25			
1913	"	1.15			
1914	"	1.35			
1914	D	1.25			
1914	S	3.00			
1915	"	1.35			
1916	"	1.15			
1916	S	1.25			

(Continued on inside back cover)

THE COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL

FOUNDED BY JOHN W. SCOTT IN 1875

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Vol. 9, No. 1

New York, January-February, 1942

Whole No. 81

English Tokens Relating to America

By H. R. STEPHENS

(Continued from December 1941)

All of the pieces listed herewith are illustrated in the work of Dalton & Hamer, which is now used as the most up-to-date listing of this series of tokens. In all the earlier works, except that of Conder himself, from whom the series got its name, there are included many of these pieces. However, Conder in his issue dated "Ipswich, August 1, 1788" says "I have in my possession some 55 different American pieces, some minted there and others in Great Britain, several of which circulated in this country, and were improperly included in lists which have been published . . . but such are wholly omitted from this work. They may be collected as American pieces but can never be regarded as British".

The Kentucky and Franklin Press cents are well known to all collectors of early American issues. What is not generally known is that there are a variety of edge readings for each. They are as listed below.



KENTUCKY CENT

(1790) Kentucky Cent. Lancashire 59. Edge, PAYABLE IN LANCASTER, LONDON OR BRISTOL.

Lancashire 59a. Edge, AN ASYLUM FOR THE OPPRESS'S OF ALL NATIONS.

Lancashire 59b. Edge, milled.

Lancashire 59c. Edge, plain (not in collar).

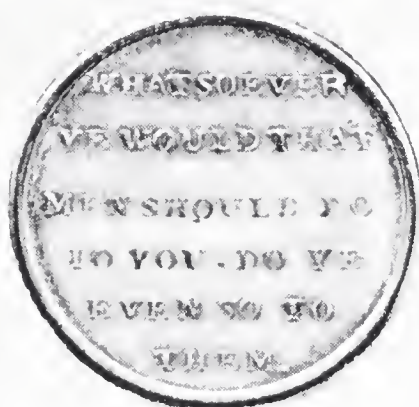
FRANKLIN PRESS CENT

1794 Franklin Press Cent. Middlesex 307. Edge, AN ASYLUM FOR THE OPPRESS'D OF ALL NATIONS.

Middlesex 307a. Edge, plain (not in collar).



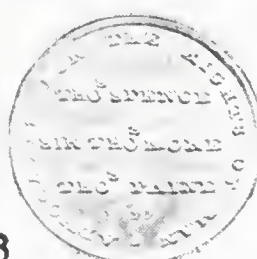
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The tokens that follow have been numbered so as to give reference to the two accompanying plates:

SLAVE TOKENS

There are also included in the English series a great number of varieties of the so called Slave Token, both in the penny, halfpenny and farthing denominations.

- 1 Penny. Middlesex 233 to 238. Chained negro in supplication. AM I NOT A MAN AND A BROTHER. R WHATSOEVER YE WOULD THAT MEN SHOULD DO UNTO YOU, DO YE EVEN SO TO THEM.
- 2 Halfpenny. Middlesex 1037- to 1039. Obverse same as penny. R Clasped hands. MAY SLAVERY & OPPRESSION CEASE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
- 3 Farthing. Middlesex 1118. Obverse type of preceding.
R THOS. SPENCE | SIR THOS. MORE | THOS. PAINE | 1795. In center—ADVOCATES FOR THE RIGHTS OF MAN.

This obverse also comes with other reverses.

TALBOT, ALLUM & LEE SERIES



The reverse on each of the following tokens is identical with the obverse of the two issues of the Talbot, Allum & Lee cents of 1794 and 1795. Whether they are mulings of the dies prepared for the American concern, or whether the so called American issue is a muling is problematical.

- 4 1795 View of Cathedral. Edge, FEAR GOD AND HONOUR THE KING. Yorkshire 65.
- 5 1795 View of Cathedral. Edge, plain. Yorkshire 65a.
- 6 1794 Figure of boy. BIRMINGHAM HALFPENNY. Edge, PAYABLE IN LONDON, engraved. Warwickshire 54.
- 7 1794 Bust. John HOWARD F.R.D. PHILANTHROPIST. Edge, PAYABLE IN LONDON, engraved. Hampshire 56.
- 8 1794 Bust. EARL HOWE & THE GLORIOUS 1st OF JUNE. Edge, PAYABLE IN LONDON, engraved. Hampshire 25.

- 9 1793 Stork. PROMISSORY HALFPENNY. Edge, PAYABLE AT THE WAREHOUSE — LIVERPOOL X X X. HAMPSHIRE 52.
- 10 1793 Similar, but edge reads PAYABLE IN LONDON, engrailed. Hampshire 52a.
- 11 1793 Similar. Edge plain (not in collar). Hampshire 52b.
The tokens Yorkshire 65 and 65a have the 1795 T. A. & L. obverse, all others have that of 1794.

In addition to the pieces listed above, which are generally known, I have found a great many others, which either bear positive reference to the United States, or else infer through use of some inscription or illustration their close connections with our colonies. Some of these not so well known pieces are illustrated herewith.

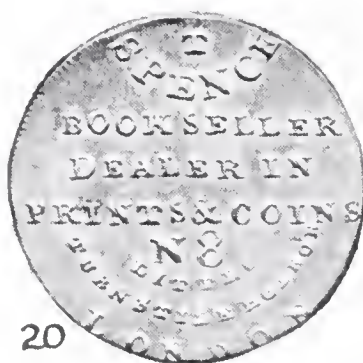
- 12 1794 Halfpenny. Cork 13. Figure of Fame flying, blowing a trumpet. FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF THE PUBLIC 1794. R Arms of the United States. LIBERTY & SECURITY 1795. Edge plain.
- 13 1795 Halfpenny. Dublin 9. Figure of Hope st'g., leaning on anchor. IRISH HALFPENNY 1795. R Arms and crest of the United States. Edge, PAYABLE AT LONDON, LIVERPOOL OR BRISTOL.
- 14 1795 Halfpenny. Lancashire 120a. Sailing ship (as on Liverpool halfpenny). R Bust of Earl Howe. Edge, AN ASYLUM FOR THE OPPRESS'D OF ALL NATIONS.
- 15 Halfpenny. Middlesex 287. The Fable of the Bundle of Sticks. R Bust GEORGE PRINCE OF WALES. Edge, similar to above.
- 16 1793 Halfpenny. Middlesex 289e. Dove with olive branch. R Two hands united. MAY SLAVERY & OPPRESSION CEASE THROUGH OUT THE WORLD. Edge, similar to above.
- 17 1794 Halfpenny. Middlesex 351a. Three quarter bust l. J. LACKINGTON. R Figure of Fame blowing trumpet. HALFPENNY OF J. LACKINGTON & CO., CHEAPEST BOOKSELLERS IN THE WORLD. Edge AN ASYLUM, etc., etc.
- 18 Halfpenny. Middlesex 359. Obverse as above. R Vulcan at work. HALF PENNY 1793. Edge, AN ASYLUM, etc., etc.
- 19 Half Penny. Middlesex 684. Bust left. T. SPENCE 7 MONTHS IMPRISON'D FOR HIGH TREASON 1794. R An Indian. IF RENTS I ONCE CONSENT TO PAY MY LIBERTY IS PAST AWAY.



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The following have the same reverse as Middlesex 684 above:

- 20 Halfpenny. Middlesex 697. T SPENCE- BOOKSELLER, etc.
- 21 Halfpenny. Middlesex 711. Similar to preceding.
- 22 Halfpenny. Middlesex 719. An ass bearing pack labelled "RENTS" & "TAXES".
- 23 Halfpenny. Middlesex 732. Sailor seizing a Landsman. BRITISH LIBERTY DISPLAYED 1795.
- 24 Halfpenny. Middlesex 746. Village in ruins. ONE ONLY MASTER GRASPS THE WHOLE DOMAIN 1795.
- 25 Halfpenny. Middlesex 765. Bust of C. J. Fox.
- 26 Halfpenny. Middlesex 813. Cain killing Abel. BEGINNING OF OPPRESSION.
- 27 Halfpenny. Middlesex 823. Two men dancing around fire. THE END OF OPPRESSION.
- 28 Halfpenny. Middlesex 846. Pig trampling on emblems of royalty, etc.
- 29 Halfpenny. Middlesex 888. Four men dancing under Tree of Liberty.
- 30 Halfpenny. Middlesex 982b. Princess of Wales. R Prince of Wales crest. Edge, AN ASYLUM FOR THE OPPRESS'D OF ALL NATIONS.

Coins of the Portuguese Colonies in Africa



CAPE VERDE ISLANDS

Nickel alloy

- 1 1 escudo. Obv. REPUBLICA PORTUGUESA. 1930. Bust r., symbolic of the Republic.
Rev. Arms in wreath; below, 1 ESCUDO. CABO VERDE.
- 2 50 centavos. Similar except for value—50 CENTAVOS.

Bronze

- 3 20 centavos. Obv. CABO VERDE. Bust l., symbolic of the Republic.
Rev. REPUBLICA PORTUGUESA. 1930. In center, 20 CENTAVOS.
- 4 10 centavos. Similar except for value—10 CENTAVOS.
- 5 5 centavos. Similar except for value—5 CENTAVOS.
Struck at Lisbon.

MOZAMBIQUE

JOHN V (1706-1750)

Copper

- 1 30 reis. Obv. Shield of arms dividing M-E (Mozambique).
Rev. 10 V 30 (Joao V—30 reis).
- 2 15 reis. Similar except for reverse—10 IS.
- 3 10 reis. Similar except for reverse—10 10.

Silver

- 4 2 cruzados (800 reis). Obv. IOANNES. V.R.P. Cross of Christ cantoned with the numerals of the date, 1735; at top, 800.
Rev. Crowned arms dividing G-A (Goa).

- 5 Cruzado. Similar except for value—400.
- 6 ½ cruzado. Similar except for value—200.

These silver and copper coins were struck at Goa. The copper is undated but was coined about 1725. The silver pieces were first struck in 1735 with another coinage in 1743.

JOSEPH I (1750-1777)

Gold

- 7 10 cruzados. Obv. JOSEPHUS. I.D.G. PORTUG. REX. Crowned arms; at left, 4000.
Rev. ET. DOMINVS. AF. OR. ANNO. 1755. Cross of St. George.



8 5 cruzados. Similar except for obv. leg. JOSEPHUS. I.D.G. PORT. REX. and value—2000.

9 2½ cruzados. Similar except for value—1000.

Silver

10 2 cruzados. Obv. JOSEPHUS. I.D.G. PORT. REX. ET. D. AF. OR. Crowned arms dividing date, 17-55; at left, 800.

Rev. SUBQ SIGN NATA STAB. Sphere on cross of Christ.

11 Cruzado (400 reis). Similar except for obv. leg. JOSEPHUS. I.D.G.P. REX. etc., and value—400.

12 ½ cruzado. Similar except for value—200.

13. Tostao (100 reis). Similar except for value—100.

These issues of gold and silver were struck in Lisbon in 1755 and 1756.

MARY II (1834-1853)

Gold

14. Bar of 2½ maticais (barrinha).
Obv. The letter M, sometimes overstruck with a rosette.
Rev. Value—2½.
15. Bar of 1¼ maticais. Similar except for value—1¼.

Silver



16. Bar of 6 cruzados (pataca or onca or canello). Obv. The letter M and date; sometimes overstruck with a rosette.
Rev. ONCA 6 CRS.
The bars were made from native ore, the gold around 1835 and the silver from 1842 to 1845.

Copper

17. 80 reis. Obv. MARIA. II. D. G. PORTUG. ET. ALG. REGINA. Crowned arms.
Rev. PECUNIA TOTUM CIRCUMIT ORBEM. In center, a wreath enclosing value, 80 and date.
18. 40 reis. Similar except for value—40.
19. 20 reis. Similar except for value—20.
20. 2 reis. Obv. MARIA. II. DEI. GRATIA. Crowned arms.
Rev. PORTUGALIAE ET ALGARBIORUM REGINA. 1853. In center, wreath enclosing value, II.
21. Real. Similar except for rev. leg. PORTUG ET ALGARB REGINA, and value—I.
Struck at Lisbon, the higher values in 1840 and the two lower values in 1853.

* * *

In 1854 the Colony countermarked the coins in circulation with a small crown. This stamp is often found on the copper of John VI coined for St. Thomas and Prince's Islands.

AS A COLONY OF THE REPUBLIC

Silver

22. 10 escudos. Obv. COLONIA DE MOCAMBIQUE. 10\$00. Shield of arms.
Rev. REPUBLICA PORTUGUESA. Date. Arms and sphere on cross of Christ.



23. 5 escudos. Similar except for value—5\$00.
24. 2½ escudos. Similar except for value—2\$50.

Copper nickel

25. 1 escudo. Obv. COLONIA DE MOCAMBIQUE. Date. Shield of arms.
Rev. REPUBLICA PORTUGUESA. In center, 1 ESCUDO.
26. 50 centavos. Similar except for value—50 CENTAVOS.

Bronze

27. 20 centavos. Similar except for value—20 CENTAVOS.
28. 10 centavos. Similar except for value—10 CENTAVOS.
Struck at Lisbon, the silver beginning in 1935 and the lesser denominations the following year.

Silver

29. 10 escudos. Obv. COLONIA DE MOCAMBIQUE. 10\$00. Shield of arms on sphere.
Rev. REPUBLICA PORTUGUESA. Date. Arms and sphere on cross of Christ.
30. 5 escudos. Similar except for value—5\$00.
31. 2½ escudos. Similar except for value—2\$50.
Struck at Lisbon beginning in 1938.



PORTUGUESE GUINEA

Nickel alloy

- 1 1 escudo. Obv. REPUBLICA PORTUGUESA. Date. Bust r., symbolic of the Republic.
Rev. Arms and sphere within wreath; below, 1 ESCUDO GUINE.
- 2 50 centavos. Similar except for value—50 CENTAVOS.

Bronze

- 3 20 centavos. Obv. GUINE. Head left, symbolic of the Republic.
Rev. REPUBLICA PORTUGUESA. In center, 20 CENTAVOS; date below.

- 4 10 centavos. Similar except for value—10 CENTAVOS.
- 5 5 centavos. Similar except for value—5 CENTAVOS.
Struck at Lisbon beginning in 1933.

NYASSALAND (Cabo Delgado)

Copper tokens

- 1 20 reis. Obv. COMPANHIA DO NYASSA. CABO DELGADO. In field, 20 REIS 1894.
Rev. Same as obverse.
- 2 10 reis. Similar except for value—10 REIS.
Struck by Heaton (Birmingham) in 1894.

ST. THOMAS AND PRINCE'S ISLANDS

JOHN, PRINCE REGENT (1799-1816)

Copper

- 1 80 reis (4 vintems). Obv. JOANNES. D. G. PORT. ET. BRAS. P. REGENS. In center, value, 80, and date; above, a crown.
Rev. PECUNIA TOTUM CIRCUMIT ORBEM. The letter R on a sphere.
- 2 40 reis. Similar except for value—40.
- 3 20 reis. Similar except for value—20.

Struck at Rio de Janeiro between 1813 and 1816. These coins differ from Brazilian coins only with respect to the mark of value. On this issue the values are expressed in Arabic numerals whereas on the

issues for Brazil the values are in Roman numerals.

JOHN VI (1816-1826)

Copper

- 1 80 reis. Obv. JOANNES. VI. D. G. PORT. BRAS. ET. ALG. REX. In center, value, 80, and date; above, a crown.
Rev. PECUNIA TOTUM CIRCUMIT ORBEM. Shield of arms on a sphere.
- 5 40 reis. Similar except for value—40.
- 6 20 reis. Similar except for value—20.
Struck at Rio de Janeiro between 1819 and 1822 and at Lisbon in 1825.



AS A COLONY OF THE REPUBLIC

Copper nickel



7 50 centavos. Obv. REPUBLICA PORTUGUESA. Date. Female bust l., symbolic of the Republic.

Rev. S. TOME E PRINCIPE. Arms on sphere; below, 50 CENTAVOS.

8 20 centavos. Similar except for value —20 CENTAVOS.

9 10 centavos. Similar except for value —10 CENTAVOS.
Struck at Lisbon in 1929.

Silver

10 10 escudos. Obv. COLONIA DE S. TOME E PRINCIPE. 10\$00. Shield of arms on sphere.
Rev. REPUBLICA PORTUGUESA. Date. National arms on cross of Christ.

11 5 escudos. Similar except for value —5\$00.

12 2½ escudos. Similar except for value —2\$50.

Copper nickel

13 1 escudo. Obv. COLONIA DE S. TOME E PRINCIPE. Date. Shield of arms.

Rev. REPUBLICA PORTUGUESA. In center, 1 ESCUDO.

Struck at Lisbon beginning in 1939.



THE AZORES AND MADEIRA ISLANDS

THE AZORES

JOSEPH I (1750-1777)

Copper

- 1 10 reis. Obv. JOSEPHUS. I. D. G. PORT. ET. ALG. REX. In center, I-I, dividing date; crown above; value, X, below.
Rev. PECUNIA INSULANA. Crown above shields.
- 2 5 reis. Similar except for value—V.
- 3 3 reis. Similar except for obv. leg. JOSEPHUS. I. D. G. P. ET. ALG. REX. and value—III.
Struck at Lisbon in 1750 and 1751.

MARY I (1786-1799)

Silver

- 4 300 reis (3 tostoes). Obv. MARIA. I. D. G. PORT. ET. ALG. REGINA. Crowned arms; at left, 300; at right, date.
Rev. IN HOC SIGNO VINCES. Cross of Christ.
- 5 150 reis. Similar except for value—150.
- 6 75 reis. Similar except for value—75.

Copper

- 7 20 reis (vintem). Obv. MARIA. I. DEI. GRATIA. Crowned arms.
Rev. PORTUGALIAE ET ALGARBIORUM REGINA. Wreath enclosing value, 20 and date.

- 8 10 reis. Similar except for value—10.
- 9 5 reis. Similar except for value—5. Struck at Lisbon between 1794 and 1798.

MARY II (1834-1853)

Bronze

- 10 80 reis (maluco). Obv. MARIA. II. D. G. PORT. ET. ALG. REGINA. Crowned arms.
Rev. UTILITATI PUBLICAE ILHA TERCEIRA. Within a wreath, the value, 80; below, the date.
- 11 40 reis. Similar except for value—40.

Necessity coinage cast by supporters of Mary II on Terceira Island in 1829, using metal obtained from church bells, etc.

Copper

- 12 20 reis. Obv. MARIA. II. DEI. GRATIA. Crowned arms.
Rev. PORTUGALIAE ET ALGARBIORUM REGINA. Wreath enclosing value, 20, and date.
- 13 10 reis. Similar except for value—10.
- 14 5 reis. Similar except for value—5. Struck at Lisbon in 1843.

LOUIS I (1861-1889)

Copper

- 15 20 reis. Obv. LUDOVICUS. I. DEI. GRATIA. Crowned arms.
Rev. PORTUGALIAE ET ALGARBIORUM REX. Wreath enclosing value, 20, and date.



- 16 10 reis. Similar except for value—10.
- 17 5 reis. Similar except for value—5. Struck at Lisbon between 1865 and 1880.

* * *

In 1871 the Azores counterstamped the coinage in circulation using as the device, a large crown. This countermark is found on foreign copper and silver as well as on copper and silver originally

intended for the Portuguese Colonies in Africa. The Azores again resorted to counterstamping in 1887 using a crowned GP (Governo Portugues).

* * *

CHARLES I (1889-1908)

Copper

- 18 10 reis. Obv. CARLOS. I. REI. DE. PORTUGAL. Crowned arms.
Rev. Wreath enclosing value, 10; below, the date.
- 19 5 reis. Similar except for value—5. Struck in 1901.

MADEIRA ISLANDS

MARY II (1828-1853)

Copper

- 20 20 reis (vintem). Obv. MARIA. II. D. G. PORTUG. ET. ALG. REGINA. Crowned arms.
Rev. PECUNIA MADEIRENSIS. Date. In center, a wreath enclosing value, XX.



- 21 10 reis. Similar except for value—X.
- 22 5 reis. Similar except for value—V. Struck at Lisbon between 1842 and 1852.

* * *

Following the practise of other territories under the Portuguese Crown, Madeira countermarked the coinage in circulation in 1834. The device used was the crowned shield of Portugal. This stamp is most frequently found on foreign silver.

* * *

Many merchants tokens and pieces of that nature were made use of in the Madeira Islands during the latter part of the 18th century and the early part of the succeeding century. These varied in value from 400 reis to 20 reis and were struck in various metals such as copper, brass, zinc, aluminum, etc.

EARLY AMERICAN MEDALS



THE BATTLE AT COWPENS

(Daniel Morgan)

1781 Obverse: DANIELI MORGAN DUCI EXERCITUS and in exergue, COMITIA AMERICANA (The American Congress to Daniel Morgan, General of the Army). At the left America, is an Indian queen, advancing. Gen. Morgan stands at right, his hand upon his sword, bowing to receive the laurel wreath.

Reverse: VICTORIA LIBERTATIS VINDEX (Victory the vindicator of liberty). In exergue, FVGATIS CAPTIS AVT CAESIS-AD COWPENS HOSTIBVS—XVII JAN. MDCCLXXXI. (The enemy put to flight, captured or slain, at Cowpens, Jan. 17, 1781.) Gen. Morgan, mounted, leading body of American troops. Enemy in the background.

Gold, silver and bronze. Size 36.

Daniel Morgan was born in Hunterdon County, New Jersey in 1736. At 17 he was a wagoner in Braddock's

army, and in 1758 an ensign in the militia. While carrying dispatches, he was badly wounded by the Indians. After the French and Indian war he devoted his time to brawling and gambling. He reformed however, went to Virginia, and acquired property.

By 1774 he was again Indian fighting in Dunmore's Expedition. At the break of the war in 1776 he gathered together 96 men in Lexington, the nucleus of his famous rifle-corps, and marched to Boston. The group joined Benedict Arnold's assault upon Quebec, but Morgan and many of his men were captured. On his release he received a commission as colonel in the 11th Virginia, and served with Arnold under Gen. Horatio Gates in the campaign against Burgoyne. Credit for the victory at Saratoga belongs to Morgan and Arnold, although Gates did not admit it. Dissatisfied with the slow promotion in the army, and in ill health, Morgan retired to Virginia.

After Gates' defeat at Camden, Morgan was made Brigadier-General and again joined the southern army which was then almost shattered, and took command of a corps.

In January 1781, General Nathaniel Greene, who had replaced Gates as commander of the southern army, sent Morgan and his riflemen, a Maryland regiment under Lt. Col. John Howard, and 80 dragoons under Lt. Col. William Washington across Broad River to attack the British rear and left. Cornwallis, knowing this, pushed northward, and interposed his troops between Greene and Morgan. Against Morgan he sent Tarleton with 1100 light troops. Aware of Tarleton's approach, Morgan prepared to defend the ford, but made a hasty retreat, and Tarleton crossed several miles above. Rather than chance being caught while retreating, Morgan prepared to stand his ground "The Cowpens." He skilfully arranged his men, placed 400 of the Maryland regiment in the center, flanked them with his riflemen, and concealed Washington's dragoons as a reserve. About 400 men were posted around the camp, and they awaited the arrival of the British. At eight in the morning of January 17th, Tarleton's troops attacked with much

noise. Feigning surprise and retreat, Morgan's men suddenly turned on the British causing them to waiver. Seeing the confusion, the Maryland regiment charged with bayonets, and as a finale Washington's dragoons attacked the British cavalry, and pursued them twenty miles. The British, totally routed, lost 300 men, and had 500 taken prisoner. Morgan's loss was 72 killed and wounded.

In 1794 Morgan led troops against the Whiskey Insurrection in western Pennsylvania, and succeeded in suppressing it. He was elected to Congress in 1797 and served two years. He died in Winchester, Virginia on July 6, 1802.

The name "The Cowpens" is derived from the fact that the early settlers in Camden, South Carolina used this favorable region for raising cattle. Subsequently the name "Cowpens" was given to a village in Spratanburg County, the site of the famous battle commemorated by this medal.

The thanks of the nation and Congress were expressed by the presentation to Morgan of this medal in gold. Lt. Cols. John Howard and William Washington also received medals for their action at Cowpens.

THE FLEURY MEDAL

1779. Obverse: VIRTUTIS ET AUDACIAE MONUM. ET PRAEMIUM. In exergue, D. (sic) DE FLEURY EQUITI GALLO — PRIMO SUPER MUROS-RESP. AMERIC. D.D. (A monument and reward of valor and bravery; to M. de Fleury, a French officer, the first to mount the walls, the American Republic presented this gift (dono dedit). De Fleury, in ancient armor, standing in the ruins of a fort, with a short sword in his right hand, and in the

left a flag, on which his right foot is placed; on a stone of the fort, DU VIVIER F.

Reverse: AGGERES PALUDES HOSTES VICTI and in exergue, STONY-PT. EXPUGN—XV. JUL. M D C C L X X I X (Fortifications, marshes, and enemies overcome. Stony Point taken by storm July 15, 1779.) A bird's-eye view of the fort; beyond is the river with six vessels.

Silver, rare, and bronze. Size 29.

Major François Louis Teisseidre de Fleury was the only foreigner to receive a congressional medal for service in the Revolutionary War. He was born in Limoges, France about 1740. Trained as an engineer, his early military life was spent as an Aid-Major in the French army. He became deeply interested in America's struggle and in 1776 obtained a furlough from the French army and entered the American

the medal. The records of this attack show Fleury a most valiant soldier, for he was the first to mount the walls of the fortress and actually struck "the enemy's standard with his own hand." Congress ordered a medal to be struck in silver and awarded him. It is believed however that he never received this, as he returned to France at that time. What is thought to be the original medal was found by a boy digging in a garden



army as a volunteer. He received a captain's commission from General Washington, and was given an appointment at Fort Mifflin, where, during the attack on that post, he was wounded and had his horse shot from under him. Later, he again distinguished himself at the Battle of Brandywine. In appreciation of his services, Congress bestowed upon him a Lieutenant-Colonelcy and presented him with another horse.

At the attack on Stony Point, July 15, 1779, Fleury lead the right van of the storming party, which was composed of 150 volunteers. This group had a most difficult approach to the fort, over marshes, reference to which is made on

in Princeton, N. J., 1859. It seems that the medal had been sent to Congress which was in session there at the time, and lost by the person in charge. So far as is known the dies are not in existence.

Fleury resigned his commission with the Continental Army and served under Count Rochambeau in the French army sent to America in 1780. He participated in the campaigns of 1780 and 1782 and for his service at Yorktown received a pension of 400 livres. Later he became a Field-Marshal in France. He was severely wounded at the Battle of Mons, and after a long illness retired to Rebais. He was executed in Paris in 1794.



FRENCH COLONIAL COINS



FRENCH COCHINCHINA

Type—Republic std. R Value in wreath
All Paris mint

- 1 10 Centimes 1879, 84, 85
- 2 20 Centimes 1879, 84, 85
- 3 50 Centimes 1879, 84, 85
- 4 Piastre 1879, 84, 85. Not struck for circulation

Bronze

- 5 1 Centime 1879, 84, 85. Republic std. R Value
 - 6 Sapeque 1879, 85
- The silver coinage of 1885 was struck for the Antwerp Exposition. With the exception of the centime they are proof-struck only. The centime was also struck for circulation.

FRENCH INDO-CHINA

All Paris mint unless otherwise stated
Type—Same as preceding except change of name to INDO-CHINE. Piastre 27.215 Gr. 900 Fine

- 7 10 Centimes 1885, 88, 89, 92-95
 - 8 20 Centimes 1885, 87, 89, 92-95
 - 9 50 Centimes 1885, 89, 94, 95
 - 10 Piastre 1885-90, 93-95
- Proof sets were struck for the Antwerp Exposition in 1885 and the Paris Expositions of 1889 and 1900.

Weight of piastre 27 Gr. 900 Fine

- 11 10 Centimes 1895-97
- 12 10 Centimes 1898-1903, 08-14, 16, 17, 19. 835 Fine

- 13 20 Centimes 1895-97
- 14 20 Centimes 1898-1903, 08, 09, 11-14, 16. 835 Fine
- 15 50 Centimes 1896, 1900
- 16 Piastre 1895-1910, 13, 24-28
- 17 10 Centimes 1920. San Francisco mint. No mark of fineness
- 18 10 Centimes 1921-25, 27-30. Fineness 680
- 19 20 Centimes 1920. San Francisco mint. No mark of fineness
- 20 20 Centimes 1921-25, 27-30. Fineness 680
- 21 Piastre 1921, 22. Birmingham (H)
- 22 Piastre 1921, 22. San Francisco. No mint mark
- 23 Piastre 1931, 32. Liberty head. R Value in ornamental frame

Nickel

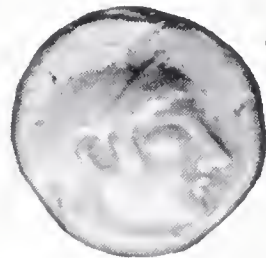
- 24 5 Cents 1923-25, 30. Liberty head. R Value. Center hole

Bronze

- 25 1 Cent 1885-89, 92-95. Republic st'd. R Value
- 26 1 Cent 1896-1903, 06. Seated figure around center hole. R Value in Chinese
- 27 1 Cent 1907-14, 16-23, 26, 27, 30. Slightly smaller and thinner
- 28 1 Cent 1920, 21. San Francisco. No mint mark
- 29 1 Cent 1922, 23. Poissy (Zigzag line)
- 30 1/2 Cent 1935. Liberty cap. R Value. Center hole
- 31 1 Sapeque 1887-89, 92-94, 97-1902. Square hole.



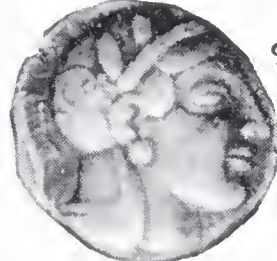
PEISISTRATOS (560-527 B.C.)



HIPPIAS (527-510)

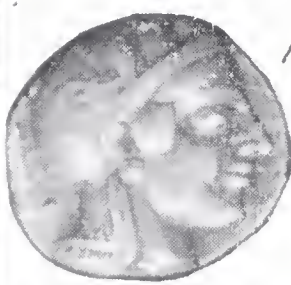
PANATHENAIC ?

CLEISTHENES (506-490 B.C.)



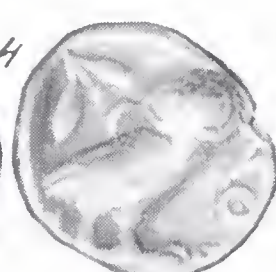
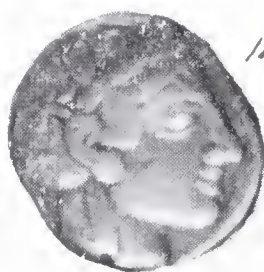
MARATHON (490 - 480 B.C.)

SALAMIS (480 - 470 B.C.)



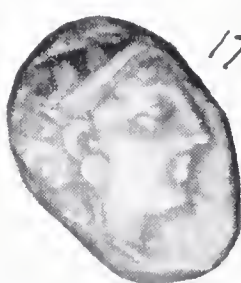
CIMON ? (CCA. 465)

PERICLES (468 - 429)



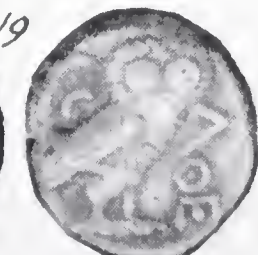
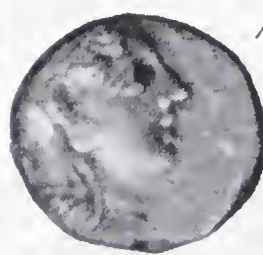
PERICLES (CCA. 440)

PELOPONNESIAN WARS (CCA. 430 - 406 B.C.)



RECONSTRUCTION (393 -)

PERIOD OF PHILIP OF MACED. (359 -)



PERIOD OF ALEXANDER III. UP TO 332 B.C. OR LATER

From Peisistratos to Alexander

Two Centuries of Athenian Owls with Special
Regard to their Chronological Arrangement

By PAUL SZEGO, Ph.D.

Respectfully dedicated to Prof. C. T. Seltman, M.A., whose intuition and industry have so greatly contributed to the better understanding and enjoyment of Athens' coinage.

No currency of any Greek city-state had attained such widespread circulation and met with such ready acceptance as did the coinage of Athens. This fact cannot surprise anyone who appreciates the great influence Athenian agility, intelligence, industrial and artistic skill, economic and armed power, and last, but not least, Athenian thinking, have wielded in ancient Greece.

While Athens is not credited with the invention of coinage, her coins appeared fairly early upon the markets of the ancient world and their flow, with only one greater interruption, continued well into Roman times.

The bulk of the Athenian coinage was tremendous and finds are recorded from Tunisia and France on to Egypt and Central Asia. Thus coins are extant in great numbers and can be found even in modest collections, although they are by no means common. In spite of their availability, however, there seems to prevail a degree of confusion as to their chronological attribution. This uncertainty stems from the fact that the Athenian state, after permitting the free artistic development of its currency for a while, had, at a certain juncture, deliberately arrested its further progress. While most of the other Greek communities vied with each other in creating ever finer specimens of coins, the Athenian bigwigs desired a coinage that any illiterate barbarian could identify and would readily accept be-

cause it resembles the one he or his fathers handled before. Thus, while the metallic quality of the Athenian coins remained uniformly fine, the artistic attainments suffered an early check, that made the later specimens somewhat mediocre as the decades passed by.

The usual error collectors, and sometimes even professionals, commit is to attribute the crude, ungainly pieces to the early times, calling them "archaic," and classify the finely wrought specimens of dainty style as handiwork of later, more learned artists. The truth is exactly the opposite. While sometimes we meet with pleasing specimens in later periods too, those are the exceptional accomplishments of an unusually gifted artist who dared to stand up for his convictions in a time when commonplace was the badge of merit, while the really rare and sought-after pieces are the earlier ones, struck before the "freezing order" cooled the pulsebeat of art in the coinage of Athens.

Fortunately there are certain details in the otherwise uniform design of the celebrated "Owls" by which we can classify them with a great degree of certainty as to their chronological lineage and that is what we shall attempt below.

* * *

The beginning of the Athenian coinage is shrouded in obscurity, the veil of which is being lifted but gradually. We

know that minted silver was circulating well before the Archonship of Solon: we have records of a monetary reform under him. We expect to speak about this and other aspects of the earliest Athenian coinage in a subsequent, early issue. At present we confine ourselves to the readily recognizable Athenian coins: "*The Owls*."

PEISTRATOS AND HIS PROGENY

Early in the 6th Century B.C. Athens, as many other Greek city-states, was an aristocratic republic, or much rather an oligarchy, where members of the rich nobility shared the privilege of governing the state. Just how much influence each of these "Eupatrid" families (Eupatrid meaning "Those of Good Parentage") should wield at any given time was by and large decided by the number of their armed retainers and the wealth of the clan. The coins these noble-families issued, were didrachms and fractions thereof, decorated with the shield-devices of the respective families, from which emblems they are known as "*Heraldic Currency*" (Wapenmuenzen).

In 560 B.C. one of these influential aristocrats, *Peisistratos*, the son of *Hippocrates*, decided that it would be possible and worth his while to sidetrack the other noble houses and establish an "authoritarian government" of his own, based on the armed protection of his retainers, upon the power of his enormous wealth and upon the sympathy of the lower class freemen, whose champion he professed to be.

Twice he was expelled by the Eupatridae and twice he returned, reinforced with new armaments and new silver, drawn from his extensive mine-properties in the Chalcidian district, where he had spent the times of exile. After his third attempt, his reign was not contested any more and he governed up to his death in 527 B.C. as a benevolent ruler, leading the energies

of his young state toward acquisition of new lands and expansion of trade. Though himself a member of the landed gentry, he knew too well that the closely circumscribed wheatlands of Attica do not offer good basis for the building of a mighty power, whereas the open highway of the seas will lead Athens on the road of empire.

He needed good and attractive currency to compete on the market-places of foreign lands as well as on the home front against his entrenched competitors, the Eupatidae. To eclipse their old fashioned clan-currency, he had to make his own purer, heavier and more attractive to the eye. The old noble families used their own proud devices on their coins, creating thereby a confusion of numismatic emblems towards which the common people could hardly feel any particular love and allegiance. *Peisistratos* wanted to give the Athenians something that should appeal to their latent patriotism, something that should fill them with civic pride. He turned to the patron deity of the town: *Athena Parthenos*, (The Virgin) whose noble profile he placed on the obverse of his new tetradrachms. Up to then the reverse of the Athenian family coins was blank, save for the impression of a square punch with which the silver-lump was driven onto the anvil. *Peisistratos* wanted to decorate the reverse too, and what could be more suitable type to the disciplined minds of the Greeks, than the symbol of the selfsame goddess? So, on the reverse we behold a smallish silver bird, the owl of *Athena* that stares somewhat awkwardly into our face. In the lower right corner there are the first three letters of the city's name: A Θ E, consequently something ought to appear also in the upper left corner, to balance the former. There his engravers put two olive leaves and between them the fruit, further to symbolize *Athena*, the giver of the olive tree. Such is the origin and meaning of this most remarkable design which became so

familiar to old users of currency and to coin collectors of today.

The first tetradrachms of Peisistratos (Plate No. 1) are not exactly beautiful, but fairly modelled. We meet however certain extremely crude, indeed repulsive, pieces of the same type (Plate No. 2) which numismatists of old schools considered the coins of Solon or even pre-Solonian pieces. It has been pretty well established lately through the efforts as well, as the intuition of Professor Seltman (*"Greek Coins"* London, 1933; and *"Athens, Its History and Coinage,"* Cambridge, 1924), that there were no tetradrachms before Peisistratos and these ugly ducklings are also his issues, struck, however, not in the Metropolis, but around his Pangaeian mines, where he used to retire when fleeing from the ostracism of his city. On his return he again availed himself of the services of better craftsmen and our No. 3 specimen, while still primitive, is, nevertheless, permeated with the sweet freshness of archaic charm.

Upon Peisistratos' death his mantle fell upon his own sons, *Hippias* and *Hipparchos*, two worthies who lacked their father's tact and experience and having not labored to achieve power, misused their easily gotten heritage. *Hippias* turned away from his father's Ionic traditions, had favored the Doric school of art; thus his coins (Plate No. 4), while showing more perfection in workmanship are less friendly but rather dour looking. We meet, however, some exceptional pieces, which are Ionic in character, usually struck on wider flans and show a manifest solemnity. These (Plate No. 5) are *Hippias'* contributions to the Panathenaic celebrations, recurring with every fourth year.

The reign of the Peisistratidae was neither long nor a happy one. *Hipparchos* fell under the blows of a small band of patriots, and later on *Hippias* was compelled to flee for his life. The first real democracy took over under the leadership of *Cleisthenes*, who "took

the people into partnership." Our No. 6 tetradrachm is a memorial of these times with *Athena's* face somewhat friendlier and more developed; her helmet plainly showing its chevron-ornament, the bird on the reverse larger, more natural and the olive-spray more extended and airier. (Compare Seltman: *ATHENS*, Pl. 18, No. 269 and 345).

MARATHON

While *Cleisthenes* worked on his reforms and the Athenians heartily enjoyed the absence of *Hippias*, dark thunderclouds rolled up from the East. The great-king of the Persians wanted to revenge the assistance the Athenians had rendered to his rebellious Ionian subjects: a hatred that *Hippias* strove to kindle ever fiercer. On the tenth day of August, 490 B.C. the Athenians were called upon to risk everything, facing the enemy upon the plains of Marathon. The outcome of the battle is now history: the handful of heavily armed, well disciplined hoplites broke through the array of the Medes and secured Hellas' liberty for a long time to come. When the Athenians retired to their city, they were not the same people that marched forth a few weeks before. They brought home a glowing sense of power that has accomplished the well-nigh impossible.

They wished to put a memorial to their glorious victory in a commemorative coinage. Plate No. 7 and 8 are specimens of this currency which, on account of its associations, is one of the most touching objects of Greek art. The face of *Athena*, though still somewhat primitive, shows a certain inward glow and a smile of gratification. The helmet does not bear the zig-zag ornament any more, but a much more impressive horsehair pendant; the skull-part of the helmet is decorated with a finely curving, lotus-like flower and last, but not least; the visor bears the three olive-leaves, never withering symbols of Marathon.

. . . The glorious battle was fought at a time, when the moon was in its third quarter. To perpetuate this constellation, the designers, with deepseated symbolism, placed a small, waning moon behind the owl on the reverse.

SALAMIS

Hardly had ten years passed when the Greeks once more found themselves at grips with the arch-enemy. While at Marathon Darius' hordes were faced by a handful of Athens' armed might, the entire Hellas sent her levies to repel his son, Xerxes. The battle of Salamis was an equally glorious one and much more decisive. When the waves of invasion receded and the Athenians rebuilt their shattered and gutted city, they again struck a new kind of tetradrachm, permeated with the soul of a newer, mightier, broader Hellas. (Plate No. 9) The Athena head is larger and while it is still late-archaic, it is very beautiful at the same time, with majestic features and correct proportions. The flower ornament, symbolizing immortality, is more curved and its tip comes back close behind the ear; the three olive leaves are symmetrical, whereas on the Marathon issue their base was wider and their tapering points curved out to the right. The owl is nicely modelled, although still somewhat awkward, its small tail hanging limply downward, its toes ending in cushion-like lumps. The main characteristic of the owl is its head being on a diagonal slant. The leaves of the olive spray are long and narrow, one stretching horizontally, one, on rectangle, vertically, downward, the berry small, sharply modelled, on a long stem.

THE "FIFTY YEARS"

The battle of Salamis, with its corresponding victory of the Sicilian Greeks over the Carthaginians, brought along a period of fifty years of security, prosperity, grandeur and national consciousness. The era of Pericles, of Pheidias and of

the building of the Parthenon. A very rare and exquisite coin ushers in the fifty years, a coin struck at about 460 or 465 B.C. under the leadership of Cimon, or in the early years of Pericles. (Plate No. 10). The face is a transition between the archaic and Parthenonic style: beautiful, large head, though somewhat disfigured by a leering smile of its drooping lips. The owl is a perfectly modelled bird in its natural beauty and normal proportions. Its main characteristic is that the plumage under the eyes is wider than that above them, making the bird appear as if gazing upward. This, and the following two coins, (No. 11 and 12), which can be ascribed to the times of Pericles, are the high-water marks of Athenian coinage. The face is delicate and round, the head of the lotus flower is large, the three olive leaves getting rounder, squatter. The owl on the reverse is stilized into a heraldic rather than naturalistic bird. Its head is wide, its two enormous eyes blaze like lanterns; on its toes sharp, but proportionate talons are visible. The leaves on the reverse become still wider, the crescent larger and the lettering bold. (The size of the three letters is the safest guide in separating archaic and later issues, the lettering on the former being invariably dainty and small).

THE PELOPONNESIAN WARS

Our No. 13 is a late Periclean issue, still in its radiant beauty. The next one, (Plate No. 14) shows, however, a decline in style and beauty. The gory butchery of the Peloponnesian wars corrupted bodies, minds and morality, and did not allow time for artistic conception and good workmanship. The incessant battles and expeditions fairly devoured money and there was a hasty and forced replacement thereof. No. 14 is a characteristic coin of this period, probably from the time, when Alcibiades set out on his ill-fated Sicilian venture. Yet while it is a somewhat crude affair, it still reflects the last rays of the clas-

sical coinage of Athens. Its goddess is still lovely, even pensive and sad, as if she would sense the downfall of her favorite city. The bird is less dignified than the preceding heraldic ones; rather more agitated, and the whole reverse is done with some carelessness. Characteristic marks of this issue of coins are the large crescent, the over-large lettering and the big scythe-like claws of the bird.

By 404 B.C. the tragedy was consummated, the once proud Athens surrendered to Lysander, who tore down its great protective walls and put thirty small, bloodthirsty tyrants into the place, that has been held by a Pericles.

RECONSTRUCTION

Once more Athens rallied from the breakdown and with her the silver owls came back again. (Plate No. 16). Some of them were still quite impressive, but not classical any more. After the great jolt and the intervening few years in which the mint was idle, the city fathers did not see any point in forcing the outmoded, archaistic shape of the goddess' eye, which, from the days of Peisistratos had always been modelled in the almond-shaped primitivity of long forgotten Eastern Cultures. At the time when, for instance, the coins of Thurium show Athena in an unsurpassed and unsurpassable beauty, the Athenian mint-masters decided at last to permit the showing of the goddess' eye in profile. On No. 16 coin we can see the first awkward efforts of timid designers in its heavy-lidded bluntness. The facial expression is commonplace, the goddess has sparse curls of hair; thick fleshy ear with an enormous earring and a few wrinkles on her fat neck. The lotus-flower on her helmet is from now on not an unbroken, graceful curve, like a swan's neck, but a composition of full curves and straight connecting lines, like modern, tubular furniture. The three olive leaves, still reminding of the glory, that was Marathon, become half

hidden behind the visor, coming to a point at their tips, but ending squarely below.

The bird is very primitive again, having enormous head, big flat feet and a disproportionately weak body. The olive leaves are stub, the olive berry very small and undeveloped, the lettering large, but correctly done and showing the typical style of the period of Theban supremacy.

THE PHALANX VANQUISHES THE TRIREME

The coins of the reconstruction period are handsome, clean-cut pieces of heavy silver, but shadows only of the once proud currency of Athens. Even so the City itself became the mere shell of its former self. Athenian artists still dreamed beautiful dreams, its scholars taught, its sailors roved the seas, its merchants bought and sold, but all this had a transitory character, done on sufferance of the new power: King Philip of Macedon. Athens still struck quite a few coins but in a haphazard manner, perfunctorily modelled and often carelessly struck on distorted flans (Plate, 17 and 18). The Athena head, once better, once poorer, is a cliché, and the bird turns into a shadow of its former self; pathetic and ludicrous at the same time. It gazes with such sour expression, as if deploring the state of affairs in general and its own situation in particular (No. 18).

At the time when young Alexander launched his invasion of the decaying Persian Empire, the head of the Goddess loses all pretense to Olympic supernaturality and the owl appears as if having just returned from a bender. (Plate, 19, 20, and 21).

In the proportion as Alexander reached one country after the other, conquering and cutting them off from everything, except his own growing world-empire, Athens' commerce shrunk and there was less and less need for medium of exchange. When the Macedonian

phalanx reached Egypt (332 B.C.) the City's foreign trade ceased completely, and with it the flow of the once prolific owls. Athens itself became soon thereafter a Macedonian dominion for about one hundred years.

When the city ultimately regained its freedom of action and was at liberty again to strike its celebrated currency, the inducement to design them exactly as the older specimens looked, did not exist any more. With the passing of several generations, the foreign traders, who knew and used the "Owls," were

long dead. Greek and barbarian alike had to learn anew the looks of Athens' money.

So the city could afford now to change to a new type. On a thin and wide-spread flan the image was still Athena Pallas, but in a new and not exactly improved modelling, in spite of the fact that its designer was supposedly inspired by Pheidias' great statue. The reverse still bears the owl, but a different image, sprawled on a scarcely graceful amphora-jug. It is a far cry from the wind-swept plains of Marathon. . . .

Domestic Coinage Executed, By Mints, During
The Month of November, 1941

Denomination	Philadelphia	San Francisco	Denver
SILVER			
Half dollars	\$ 888,553.00		\$1,080,400.00
Quarter dollalrs	1,648,276.50	\$ 330,000.00	125,000.00
Dimes	1,888,110.60	825,000.00	395,000.00
MINOR			
Five-cent nickels	271,040.00	332,500.00	157,500.00
One-cent bronze	1,067,722.00	194,000.00	175,000.00

COINAGE EXECUTED FOR FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS
AT PHILADELPHIA MINT

Surinam	Silver	640 fine	10 cents	500,000 pieces
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Domestic Coinage Executed, By Mints, During
The Month of December, 1941

Denomination	Philadelphia	San Francisco	Denver
SILVER			
Half dollars	\$ 558,671.50	\$ 674,000.00	\$378,400.00
Quarter dollars	1,705,804.50	1,234,000.00	877,300.00
Dimes	1,609,383.10	909,000.00	535,200.00
MINOR			
Five-cent nickels	1,031,400.00	192,000.00	201,600.00
One-cent bronze	1,186,261.00	213,000.00	297,000.00

COINAGE EXECUTED FOR FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS
AT PHILADELPHIA MINT

Curacao	Silver	640 fine	10 cents	300,000 pieces
Surinam	"	"	25 "	300,000 "
				600,000 "

COMMEMORATIVE HALF DOLLARS

Prices Revised to February 1, 1942

We are once again publishing our Bid and Ask prices on this interesting series in order to try and stabilize the market. We will not buy speculative lots or large quantities at our Bids. All coins quoted or wanted are to be in uncirculated condition. Prices are subject to change without notice.

Complete set of 111 pieces..... \$375.00

Complete set of types—45 pieces..... \$105.00

			Bid	Ask			Bid	Ask
3	1892	Columbus .....	.60	.90	42	1936 Rh. Island. Set		
4	1893	Columbus .....	.50	.75		P, D, S	2.75	4.25
5	1915	Pan. Pacific	6.00	9.00	43	1936 Boone .....	.75	1.15
6	1918	Lincoln .....	.65	1.00	43a	1936 Boone D		
7	1920	Maine	1.75	2.50	43b	1936 Boone S		
8	1920	Pilgrim .....	.65	1.00		Sold by the pair only.....	4.00	6.00
9	1921	Pilgrim	2.50	4.00	44	1936 Texas. Set P, D, S	2.25	3.50
10	1921	Missouri	8.00	12.00	45	1936 Oregon .....	.70	1.10
11	1921	Missouri, 2*4	11.50	17.50	45a	1936 Oregon S	2.25	4.00
12	1921	Alabama	2.00	3.00	46	1936 San Diego ..	.90	1.35
13	1921	Alabama, 2x2	5.50	8.00	47	1936 Cleveland .....	.60	.90
14	1922	Grant .....	.85	1.25	48	1936 Wisconsin .....	.70	1.10
15	1922	Grant*	22.50	33.50	49	1936 Cincinnati. Set		
16	1923	Monroe .....	.80	1.15		P, D, S	11.50	16.50
17	1924	Huguenot	1.00	1.50	50	1936 Long Island .....	.60	.90
18	1925	Lexington .....	.85	1.25	51	1936 York, Me.	1.00	1.50
19	1925	Stone Mt. ....	.50	.75	52	1936 Bridgeport	1.25	1.75
20	1925	California	1.25	2.00	53	1936 Lynchburg	1.35	2.00
21	1925	Vancouver	3.75	5.50	54	1936 Elgin, Ill. ....	.80	1.20
22	1926	Sesqui .....	.85	1.25	55	1936 Albany, N. Y.	1.00	1.50
23	1926	Oregon .....	.85	1.25	56	1936 San Francisco ..	1.25	1.75
24	1926	Oregon S .....	.75	1.10	57	1936 Columbia. Set		
25	1927	Vermont	1.20	1.85		P, D, S	4.00	6.00
26	1928	Hawaii	6.75	10.00	58	1936 Robinson .....	.80	1.20
27	1928	Oregon	1.50	2.50	59	1937 Roanoke Is.	1.15	1.75
28	1933	Oregon	2.75	4.50	60	1937 Boone .....	.75	1.10
29	1934	Oregon ..	1.50	2.50	60a	1937 Boone D		
30	1934	Maryland .....	.85	1.25	60b	1937 Boone S		
31	1934	Texas .....	.60	1.00		Sold by the pair only.....	14.00	22.00
32	1934	Boone	1.00	1.50	61	1937 Oregon D .....	.65	1.10
33	1935	Boone .....	.70	1.10	62	1936 Delaware	1.15	1.75
33a	1935	Boone D	2.00	3.00	63	1938 New Roch'le ..	1.35	2.00
33b	1935	Boone S	2.00	3.00	64	1936 Gettysburg ..	1.35	2.00
34	1935	Connecticut	1.65	2.50	65	1937 Arkansas. Set		
35	1935	Arkansas .....	.80	1.25		P, D, S	7.50	12.00
35a	1935	Arkansas D	1.75	2.75	66	1937 Texas. Set P, D, S	2.50	3.75
35b	1935	Arkansas S	1.75	2.75	67	1936 Norfolk	1.00	1.50
36	1935	Hudson ..	4.00	6.00	68	1937 Antietam	1.50	2.25
37	1935	San Diego .....	.90	1.35	69	1938 Oregon. Set		
38	1935	Spanish Trail	3.25	4.75		P, D, S	3.25	5.00
39	1935	Boone. With small			70	1938 Texas. Set P, D, S	7.50	12.00
	1934 date .....	.70	1.10	71	1938 Arkansas. Set			
39a	1935	Same D				P, D, S	5.50	8.50
39b	1935	Same S			72	1938 Boone. Set		
	Sold only by the pair.....	15.00	26.50			P, D, S	14.00	22.50
40	1935	Texas. Set P, D, S	2.00	3.00	73	1939 Oregon. Set		
41	1936	Arkansas, Set				P, D, S	10.00	15.00
	P, D, S ..	2.75	4.00	74	1939 Arkansas. Set			
						P, D, S ..	15.00	22.50

OTHER SILVER COMMEMORATIVE COINS AND MEDALS

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
1893 Quarter Dol. Isabella	1.85	2.75	1925 Norse Centennial		1.00
1900 Dollar. Lafayette	2.25	3.50	1935 Pony Express. Coin silver		3.00
			1935 Same. Nickel-Silver		.25

GOLD COMMEMORATIVE COINS

1903 Dollar. Jefferson	3.75	5.50	1915 50 Dol. Pan. Pac.		
1903 Dollar. McKinley	3.75	5.50	Octag.	160.00	
1904 Dollar. Lewis-Clark	10.00	16.50	1916 Dollar. McKinley	3.00	4.50
1905 Dollar. Lewis-Clark	9.00	14.50	1917 Dollar. McKinley	4.25	6.50
1915 2½ Dollar. Pan. Pacific	9.00	14.00	1922 Dollar. Grant	6.00	10.00
1915 Dollar. Pan. Pacific	2.50	4.00	1922 Dollar. Grant. Star	4.00	6.50
1915 50 Dol. Pan. Pac.			1926 2½ Dollar. Sesqui	4.25	5.50
Round	200.00				

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Rare French Coins From the Ferrari Collection

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King of France (987-996)

Paris denier + GRATIA DI DVX. HVGO in center monogram. R + PARISICIVITA + H. I. Very fine and rare	75.00
Paris denier. Legend retrograde— HVEO DVX FRECO. Cross in center. R PARISICIVITA. H. 3. Very fine and rare	75.00
Senlis denier. GRATIA DEI REX. In center—HVGO DVX around small cross. R SILVA NECTIS. H. 7. Ex. fine and rare	100.00
Senlis obol. Similar. H. 8. Very fine and rare	100.00
Laon denier. Hugo and Bishop Adalberon. Type of Ciani 15. Not in Hoffman. Very good	40.00
Beauvais denier. Hugo with Bishop — count Hervé. HER- VEVS. HVGO REX. Cross and 2 points. R BELVACVS CIVITAS. Monogram CROLS in field. H. 9. Superb	10.00
Beavais obol. Similar. H. 10. Very fine	7.50

ROBERT (996-1031)

Paris denier. ROT. BER. TVS. In center—REX. R PARISIUS CIVITAS—Cross in Center. H. 1. Fine and very rare	60.00
Paris obol. Similar. H. 2. Fine and very rare	60.00
Chalon-sur-Saone. Denier. ROT- BERTVS REX. Cross. R CAVILON. CIVITAS. In center —large B. H. 5. Very fine and rare	75.00
Chalon-sur-Saone. Obol. Similar. H. 6. Very fine and rare	100.00
Macon. Denier. ROTBERTVS R. Cross. R MTSCON. CVT. In field monogram OTTO. H. 7. Very fine and rare	100.00
Macon. Obol. ROT. BER. TVS. In field—R. R MEATISONVM. Cross. H. 9. Very fine and rare	20.00

HENRY I (1031-1060)

Paris. Denier. HAINRICVS REX. In field alpha and omega sus- pended. R PAISIVS CIVITAS. Cross. H. 1. Fine and rare	12.50
Paris. Obol. Similar. H. 2. Fine and rare	15.00
Senlis. Denier. HENRICVS REX. Cross. R CVTAS SINLECTS. In field monogram COLS. H. 3. Very fine and rare	25.00
Chalon-sur-Saone. Denier. HEN- RICVS REX. Cross. R CAVI- LON CIVTA. Large B in center. H. 4. Fine and rare	20.00
Denier. Similar. HINRICVS. H. 5. Very fine and rare	35.00
Issoudun. Denier. ENRCVS IRX. Omega in center. R MONETA ES. Cross. H. 7. Very fine and rare	20.00
Macon. Denier. HEINRICVS RX. Cross. R MATICENSIS. H. 8. Very fine. tiny break through flan. Very rare	20.00
Macon. Denier. Legend retro- grade. Castle in center. R MIATISCON M. Cross. H. 10. Very fine and rare	15.00
Sens. Denier. HENRICVS. In center—REX. R SENONIS CIVITAS. Cross. H. 12. Very fine and rare	40.00

PHILIP I (1060-1108)

Etampes. Denier. PHILIPVS X REA DEI. Monogram in field. R CASTELLVM STAMPIS. Cross. H. 18. Fine and very rare	25.00
Dun-le-Roi. Denier. PHILIPPVS REX. Monogram. R DOM. CAS- TELLVM. Cross H. 19. Fine and very rare	12.50
Mantes. Denier. SILIPVS REX. R MEDANTEVN CAT. Cross. H. 20. Fine and very rare	7.50
Pontoise. Denier. MHIL. PVS REX. Monogram. R PONTE. ESIVE. Cross. H. 23. Fine and ex. rare	50.00

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Macon. Denier. PILIPVS REX. Cross. R MATISCON. Large N in center. H. 33. Ex. fine and rare	12.50
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LOUIS VII (1137-1180)

Bourges. Obol. Head of St. Ursin. R VRBS BITVRICA. H. 5. Very fine. Rare	12.50
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Denier Parisis struck in piefort. Not in Hoffman. Very fine	25.00
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Maille blanche. Struck in piefort. H. 10. Very fine and of the greatest rarity	60.00
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Denier tournois. Struck in piefort. H. 17. Very fine	30.00
Maille tournois. Struck in piefort. H. 19. Fine but has been gilded	20.00
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Double tournois struck in silver. H. 23. Very fine	12.50
Double Bougeois. Piefort. H. 27. Very fine and rare	35.00
Maille bourgeoise. Piefort. H. 31. Fine and rare	15.00

CHARLES IV (1322-1328)

Double parisis. Piefort. Type of H. 11 but REX below crown. Fine, tiny hole through center of coin. Unpublished Very rare	15.00
Double parisis. Piefort. H. 11. Very fine and rare	20.00

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Gros parisis. Crown above FRACO PHI. H. 19. Superb	20.00
Double parisis. MONETA DVPLEX. H. 38. Piefort. Fine. Unpublished	20.00
Denier parisis. H. 39. Piefort. Fine, has been gilded. Unpublished	15.00
Double parisis. Piefort. H. 41. Fine	12.50
Double parisis. Piefort. Type of H. 41 but broader and heavier flan. Fine	35.00
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Double tournois. REX on crown. Piefort. H. 59. Very fine	25.00
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Ecud'or. Piefort in silver. H. 2. Fine and very rare	35.00
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(Continued from inside front cover)

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1894 S "	8.50	1908 O " ..	7.50
1895 S "	8.50	1908 S " ..	9.00
1897 " "	2.50	1909 " " ..	2.50
1899 O "	6.50	1909 O " ..	6.50
1900 " "	2.50	1909 S " ..	9.00
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